

establish the Joint Congressional Committee on the inaugural ceremonies surrounding the selection of the President of the United States on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year 2000 for that ceremony on January 20, 2001.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution. This routine concurrent resolution will create, as the chairman has said, the customary joint committee of this Congress to prepare for the inauguration of the 43rd President and the 46th Vice President of the United States on January 20, 2001.

The joint committee will consist of three Senators and three Representatives who will plan the ceremony transferring the highest office in the land to the person chosen as our next chief executive.

That simple but elegant, dignified ceremony is the grandest in our national life, and symbolizes our commitment to peaceful, democratic self-governance. The chairman correctly pointed out that ours is the longest-standing democracy in history. That transfer of power is a magnificent testimony to the people of the United States and our commitment to democracy.

I urge all Members to support the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate Concurrent Resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 89.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of S. Con. Res. 89, the Senate concurrent resolution just concurred in.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

#### AUTHORIZING USE OF CAPITOL ROTUNDA BY JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the

Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 90) to authorize the use of the rotunda of the Capitol by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies conducted for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. CON. RES. 90

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*

#### SECTION 1. USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL.

The rotunda of the United States Capitol is authorized to be used on January 20, 2001, by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies conducted for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS).

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is obviously an adjoining resolution which, having created the structure of the committee to assist in this inaugural ceremony, the facilities of the Capitol Rotunda are made available.

Oftentimes, the Rotunda is used for, in essence, social and ceremonial activities. However, those Members who were here might remember that January day of 1985 at the inaugural ceremony of the second term of then President Ronald Reagan.

His 1980 election was a balmy spring-like day with the West Front being the focal point for the inauguration. In January of 1985, it was an extremely cold and bitter snowy January, and in fact, the swearing-in ceremony had to take place in that Rotunda, packed as tightly as I have ever seen it packed with people anticipating, once again, the inauguration of a president of the United States.

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This Senate concurrent resolution offered by the chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and the ranking member, as it states quite clearly, would be in connection with the ceremonies. Let us hope that it is, in fact, a social and ceremonial use of the rotunda rather than cover because of the kind of weather that no one wants to accompany an inauguration of the President of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, all of us were very pleased that the judgment was made to move into the rotunda, and, that in fact, the rotunda was available on January 20, 1985. I think the temperature outside with the windchill was many degrees below zero. It was a very cold

period. Very frankly, the health of all of those in attendance, including the President himself, would have been at stake had we remained outside.

More than that, however, the rotunda, of course, is one of our most historical sites, in the middle of the United States Capitol, which is perceived around the world as the center of democracy.

I rise in support of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, no matter how cold that day was, the event certainly warmed the hearts of all Americans. We look forward to the ceremonies surrounding the next President of the United States, and it certainly will warm all of our hearts once again.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 90.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on Senate Concurrent Resolution 90.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

#### SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT CORRECTIONS ACT OF 2000

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3845) to make corrections to the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3845

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Small Business Investment Corrections Act of 2000".

#### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

(a) SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.—Section 103(5)(A)(i) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 662(5)(A)(i)) is amended by inserting "regardless of the allocation of control during the investment period under any investment agreement between the business concern and the entity making the investment" before the semicolon at the end.

(b) LONG TERM.—Section 103 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 662) is amended—